

From the Wilmington Advertiser.
HARRISON'S LETTER TO THE
HON. J. OWEN.

We have been kindly permitted to publish the unadorned, explicit, and unequivocal charge of Gen. William Henry Harrison, in the charge of his now being, or having been a member of an Abolition Society. When asked by Gov. Owen, "are you, or have you ever been a member of an Abolition Society?"

He replied: "I answer decidedly no." In language as plain as could be given, a more pointed answer be given? Is it an evasion, no circumlocution, no quibbling? Is it bold, honest, entirely true? But will this silence him? No. Not-house politicians, and partisans, and deliberate liars, continue to misrepresent and misstate Gen. Harrison whenever it can subserve their selfish purposes or advance their interests. These "low-down fellows" are incapable of doing an honest justice. Their tiny understandings are not comprehensive how goodness or evil can characterize an opponent. We will to the letter.

CINCINNATI, 16th Feb. 1840.
Dear Sir:—Your letter of 31st ult. reached me at North Bend, by the mail from Cincinnati. I am, dear Sir, truly yours,
WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

As we will add the following extract from the *Times* as further elucidating Gen. Harrison's opinions.
The *Times* says: "The Richmond Enquirer, a story purporting to give the substance of a conversation, on board a boat from North Bend to Cincinnati, with Gen. Harrison, and a gentleman of standing. In this report, Gen. Harrison is represented as having apologized in vain against the Missouri Remonstrance, and as having advocated Abolition doctrine."
Now seeing this statement, the Editor of the *Fredericksburg* Arden cut it out and sent it to B. Drake, Esq. of Cincinnati, stating that he had just had an interview with Gen. Harrison to say, "that opinion which he entertained, on this point, at the period of his visit on the river, remained unchanged; that, from the time when that visit was made, to the present hour, he has uniformly, and upon all occasions, maintained the rectitude of the doctrine, then held by him in regard to the constitutional right of Missouri to admission into the Union without restriction of Slavery; and further, that in doing so, he has never done violence to his conscience."
Mr. D. concludes by affirming (on the authority of Gen. H.) that he (Gen. H.) now, nor has he ever been, the advocate of the doctrine of the Abolitionists. His present views on that subject, may be gathered most clearly and at length, from his *Speech of 1835*.
Is not this sufficient to silence all the blabbing of the enemies of Gen. Harrison, on this subject. If not, nothing will, and yet must be allowed to babble on until woe, when the great popular wave will sweep them at once into silence and oblivion.

The *Times*.—The *Times* are doing their best to withdraw the attention of the people from the distresses of the times, and to fix upon state charges of Federalism, and such like. It is needless. The hard times are palpable. Every man, except the millionaires and a few, that the prosperity of the country had been destroyed. And he knows that the Administration party has been in power for eleven years past, trying expedients and expedients, and promising us a golden harvest; and that every step has but plunged us deeper in difficulty. If they are the power to make good their promises, and to promote the prosperity of the country, why do they suffer it to be destroyed? and if they have not, the people would be well to put in those who have.—*Fug. Obs.*

An Amusing Incident.—Yesterday, when a *Roadie* was leaving port, a number of the Whigs of the city went down to bid the citizens from the Upper Mississippi good bye. At the boat put out from the shore, the citizens gave three cheers. When they were through, a good sturdy looking fellow, reading in the street, sang out, solitary and alone, "Hurrah for Van Buren!" He had scarcely finished his burrah when a big dog jumped out and seized him by the leg. The fellow turned around, and with great good humor exclaimed:—"By G—d, it's time for me to turn over when even the dogs bite me hurrah for Van Buren!" Such peals of laughter as followed this expression, we have never heard on any other occasion.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Interesting Anecdote.—At the late Van Buren meeting in Philadelphia, Mr. Dallas, in the course of his remarks undertook to announce General Harrison, as a black and white Federalist; and shortly afterwards, the Philadelphia Gazette says: "by way of illustrating what he meant by such an announcement, we presume, turned and introduced Mr. Richard Rush, the first man in Philadelphia that wore the black cockade, to the audience."



Charlotte:

Thursday, June 25, 1840.

The People's Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
J. M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WM. H. HARRISON, of Ohio.

One Presidential Term—the integrity of Public Morals—the safety of the Public Money, and the general good of the PEOPLE.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

Whig Elector Ticket.

1st District. Col. CHARLES McDOWELL, of Burke.

2d " Gen. JAMES WILKINSON, of Wilkes.

3d " DAVID RAMBOUR, of Lincoln.

4th " JAMES MEDARD, of R.

5th " HON. ASHLEY DOWNER, of Chatham.

6th " JOHN B. KELLEY, of Moore.

7th " DR. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange.

8th " CHARLES MASTY, of Wake.

9th " Col. H. G. BURNETT, of Franklin.

10th " WM. W. CHESTNUT, of Bertie.

11th " THOMAS F. JONES, of Perquimans.

12th " JAMES COLLINS, of Washington.

13th " JAMES W. BRYAN, of Carteret.

14th " DANIEL B. BAKER, of New Hanover.

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Levy, was called, sworn, and examined before the Court, and the following questions were put to him:—
"The Court inquired of him, whether he was a member of an Abolition Society, or had ever been a member of an Abolition Society?"

"He replied: 'I answer decidedly no.'"

"The Court then proceeded to the examination of the other witnesses, and the trial continued until Wednesday, the 25th day of June, when the Court adjourned until the 1st day of July, at which time the following is the conclusion of the trial:—

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POSTAL.

The following examples are from Lark's translation of Spanish Ballads:

"While my lady sleeps,
The best love I have is bright,
Soft the moonlight creeps
Round her face all night.
Then gentle, gentle breeze,
Whisper to her slumber,
With lightly thro' the trees
Echoes of my numbers,
Her dreaming ear to please."

Should you be smiling numbers
That for her I weave,
Should you break her slumber,
All my soul would grieve.
Blest on the gentle breeze,
And gain her slumber bright,
O'er you popular trees,
But to your echoes light
As long of distant breeze."

All the stars are glowing
In the gorgeous sky;
In the streamer soaring
Mimic lustre lie.
Blow, blow, gentle breeze,
But bring no cloud to hide
Their dear resplendence;
Nor chase from Zora's side
Dreams bright and pure as these." R. F.

THE BRIDE.—BY CHARLES JEFFREYS.

Oh! take her, but be faithful still.
And may the bridal vow
Be sacred held in after years,
And warmly breathed as now.
Remember, 'tis no common tie
That binds your faithful heart—
To one that only truth should weave,
And only death can part."

The love of childhood's happy hour,
The home of riper years,
The treasured scenes of early youth,
In sunshine and in gloom,
The sacred hopes for better days,
When her young heart was free,
All these, and more she now resigns,
To have the world with thee."

Her lot in life is fixed with thine,
No good and ill share,
And well I know 'twill be her pride
To soothe each sorrow there,
Thou take her, and may fleeting time
Mark only joy's increase,
And may your days glide sweetly on
In happiness and peace."

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York Tribune.

THE CRUEL DISAPPOINTMENT.

FOUNDED ON FACT.

A few years since, a country physician residing in the good old town of Concord became deeply smitten with the charms of a young lady, at an evening party in Boston. At the time he had made no avowal of his passion, but swallowed it along with his sweet-meats. However, the sugar plums, candy snaps, &c. &c. soon evaporated, and in the short space of a week, nothing remained of that eventful night, but the insipid flame, which grew brighter and more troublesome than ever and which he determined to divest through the medium of a billet-doux. This billet-doux was written on valentine paper with a dove quill, sealed with copid and darts, and despatched by a post to the fair damsel in Boston. It merely contained an encomium to the lady's beauty, and a modest declaration of the "tender passion." To his inexpressible fidgets and felicity, this letter was answered in a way that gave new life to his hopes. It even went so far as to hint, that the lady herself had, at first sight, conceived something more than friendship for him, and that his letter had disentangled her from a labyrinth of despair. These letters were followed by others, "quick, thick, and heavy as a thunder shower," each more bright and ominous than the last; like the threatnings of a volcano, which generally begin in distant rumbling, but progressing in flame and haste, soon becomes ripe for explosion. Nearly twelve months elapsed since the interview; which time had been delightfully employed in drawing similes between eyes and stars—lips and poppies—cheeks and roses—and so forth, when our hero received all but the summit bonum of his happiness. A letter inviting him to Boston. Ma, had at length given her consent, that Miss should receive the Doctor's addresses; and had added to her list of jewels, and even began to talk of a marriage portion of pin money. The gentleman was further requested to come as stylish as possible, so as to ensure the old lady's regard, who had a strong hankering after velvet and ermine, and above all, to be sure not to come without himself, which was every thing in the world that had the slightest attraction for his soul's reflection, his devoted Mary. The gentleman had no time in preparing for his journey; he disposed of some canal stock at a sacrifice, to purchase a brougham, and changed two stalworth plough horses, with all appurtenances to boot, for a brace of ambling fillies, which seemed intended for the conveyance of love. When arrived in town, he drove rapidly down the street of his charmer, intending to bloom forth in full meridian. After springing from the carriage and extracting thunder from the knocker, the door was opened and his name was announced.

"Walk in sir—be seated sir, really sir, I cannot challenge my memory as to your name, but I think I have some slight recollection of your countenance."

"Probably so madam, but I had supposed that you had been better acquainted with my name than my person, but your daughter—my Mary."

"My daughter—your Mary?"

"Truly madam, your remembrance surprises me. I mean your daughter, Mary A. E.—to whom I have the honor of being husband elect. I am Dr. James S.—whom you have signified you will receive as a son-in-law, and have come post haste from Concord, to marry your daughter."

"Upon my word sir, I can only return thanks for the intended honor; but I assure you, my daughter has been married these seven months, and I should hope have no thought of becoming a widow."

"Hold madam—have I not your daughter's letter in my pocket? Did I not receive her latest on last Thursday, saying that your sanction was obtained, and that all was waiting—does she not love me and—"

"Beware sir, that strikes upon my daughter's honor, the lady must be here forthwith, who must speak for herself."

Accordingly a lady was introduced. The doctor at once recognized his Mary in the lovely form before him. He fainted—no—a lap dog which was lying on the carpet, seized him by the nose in his fall, whose teeth operating like a surgeon's lancet, saved him that extremity. "Madam," said he, on rising and extricating some fifty or sixty perfumed billet-doux from his pocket, "are not you the writer of these?"

"God forbid," exclaimed the seemingly astonished lady, "letter writing is a thing I have a particular aversion to, and with the exception of some few that I sent my mother from school, I never wrote three in my life."

The gentleman stood aghast. The lady was confuted—the lap dog barked, and the husband in reality entered. He was soon in possession of the whole affair, and snatched up the letters with an eye lingering between curiosity and jealousy, glanced hastily over the first, and immediately burst into an immoderate fit of laughter.

"Sdeath, sir, I see no cause for merriment."

"None truly, in the idea of a man coming to kidnap my wife; but there is some in the fact that he has been courting my mad cousin-in-law, Matt E.—for if these are not his true characters, I'm no true Christian."

Our hero of the billet-doux paused; such things might be, and have been, the name corresponded, and as he had never used but the initials of the first; at last the truth flashed upon him that he had been all this time the dupe of some sympathizing wag.

"Can you tell me where the gentleman you suspect resides?"

"I suppose sir, as in duty bound I must; but I would advise you to take things coolly, as he is a real Lucius O'Trigger at powder and ball, and cures no more about shooting a man, than he does about breaking a biscuit."

This advice, however, was about as effective in calming the disappointed lover, as the love tear in a body's eyelash would be in extinguishing a volcano.

The doctor flung himself into his chariot and drove down the street, as if the fillets were mounted by a brace of German hunters. To find the house he was in quest of, to knock—to be admitted—and to be seated almost breathless on a sofa in the drawing room, was but the work of a minute; it was more than ten before he could collect himself sufficiently to explain the object of his visit; and at length when he unfolded his jaws, and raised his eyes to essay, lo! and behold, they encountered an angel. Yes, the sly laughing glances, that stole archly through a pair of downy cast lashes, were never emitted by mortal optics. So at least thought the doctor; besides, the summer browned, dimple cheeked, retiring form before him, belonged to a higher order of beauty than he had ever before had any conception of. He at once acknowledged the influence of those charms by one of his best bows, but in the flutter of making it, he brought a blush upon the lady's nose by coming plump upon it with his noddle. The gentle maiden, however, smiled a forgiveness, and so charming too, that it completely staggered, or at least changed the current of his passions; for when he spoke, his voice was more like the suppliant of Ecato, than that of a disappointed lover.

"Madam, if this is the sister of Mr.—, whom I have the honor of addressing, I lament the circumstance that brings me hither, and yet it were a libel to lament any thing that introduced me to you."

"Surely, sir, I trust my brother has been guilty of nothing that could degrade the feelings of so polite a"—here she stopped and blushed, and before she could begin again, her brother entered.

He was an arch looking boy, between fifteen and sixteen, and of course, could be no great duelist, as he was represented. Finding the gentleman to be very calm and polite in his enquiries; he made a general confession of the whole, which amounted to this. Going one day with some of his companions to the post-office for letters, he received one with his own initials, which was

addressed to him with his own initials, which was intended for his cousin Mary. This discovery occasioned him to open it—then they agreed to divorce it, and have ever since kept up the correspondence. The gentleman bowed several suitable sighs during the confession. The lady shed tears of pity at the tale, and the boy wiped his eyes, which trembled with a tear, but peradventure he should receive the drubbing he deserved, impudently—"I am very sorry for having kept your wife from marrying you; but sure you can court and have my sister Betty instead. The doctor started and sighed louder than ever—the lady turned her eyes towards the window which came in visionary contact with the chariot at the door."

"Madam," said the gentleman at this ominous moment, "I could cheerfully submit to all disappointment, if I thought you would not deem the renewal of my visit an annoyance." Miss Betty gave a silent look of sanction, and answered that mama would be delighted at the honor, but for herself, she dare not permit the visits of a stranger gentleman. However, the last sentence was softened by a smile, and in a few moments after, our hero took his leave, and (as many persons have hinted) a him in the bargain, promised to return on the morrow. The morrow came—the gentleman was true to his word, and love progressing. The next it was established, the fifth arranged, the sixth concluded, and on the seventh a morning paper announced that Dr. James S.—, of Concord, had on the day previous, led the accomplished Miss Elizabeth E.—, to the altar of Hymen. Six months have elapsed since the marriage, and as the lady he lost is a noted shrew; and the wife he found, a notable housewife—the doctor every day thanks his stars for his cruel disappointment.

"My Mother learned me to Work."

Such was the remark of one of our Boston matrons, who had graced the first circle of society, whose husband was reputed to be rich, but who in the commercial pressure of '37 had, in common with many others of his class, all the profits of years swept away. "My mother learned me to work"—and her face looked as happy in her cheap lodgings, as ever it did when surrounded by the paraphernalia of luxury and pride.

Such a wife is a treasure;—but what would she have been, had not her mother learned her to work.—Boston Times.

Treating a bank note with due respect.—The Philosopher relates a characteristic anecdote of an out-at-elbows poet, who, by some freak of fortune, came into possession of a five dollar bill, called to a lad, and said—Johnny, my boy, take this William, and get it changed. "What do you mean by calling it William?" "Why, John, replied the poet, I am not sufficiently familiar with it to take the liberty of calling it Bill!"

MOFFATT'S Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their marvellous and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and in giving them renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable the happy effects of MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beneficial philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened fescues which collect in the various parts of the small intestine. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual constipation, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against vegetable medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant and unskilled persons. The good effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the beautiful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a sound stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffatt's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency of the Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Headache, and Heartache, Rheumatism, Hives, Eruptions, Leucorrhoea, and Menstrual Disorders, Dropsy, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma, Consumption, Scoury, Ulcers, Hemorrhoids, Hemorrhagic Eruptions, and all other diseases, various other complaints which beset the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

MOFFATT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffatt, 275 Broadway New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffatt's theory of disease, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents for sale by Mr. Moffatt's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by T. J. HOLTON, Charlotte, N. C.

Wrapping Paper.

JUST received and for sale at this Office a supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURES.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has been appointed by the United States Government, the sole and exclusive agent for the sale of the following named articles, to-wit:—

Manufactured by the United States Government, and sold by the subscriber at the following prices:—

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NOTICE.

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competition in the "LIFE OF TRADE."

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